

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.**

Received up to 4th June, 1881.

**POLITICAL.**

The *Akhbar-i-Am* of the 1st June says that hostilities are about to break out between the Amir

Circulation,  
1,700 copies.

The Amir Abdul Rahman Khan and Aiyub Khan.

Abdul Rahman Khan and Aiyub Khan. The question is whether the

Government will send troops to Afghanistan to assist the Amir or recognise Aiyub Khan as Amir in case Abdul Rahman Khan is defeated and deposed by Aiyub Khan. To our thinking it will never again interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan. If it were its object to maintain its influence in that country, it would not have surrendered it so hastily to Abdul Rahman after having conquered it. It is rightly of opinion that the Sardar who is most liked by the people should be the Amir, and it should adhere to this policy. It has appointed Abdul Rahman Khan as Amir and has assisted him with money and arms not because he was the rightful heir to the throne, but because it considered that a majority of the Afghans were in his favour. If Aiyub Khan now succeeds in defeating Abdul Rahman and placing himself

on the throne, there seems to be no reason why he should not be recognised as the *de facto* ruler of Afghanistan by the Government. True he has from the beginning borne a hostile attitude towards us, but his recognition will not lower our prestige. The present Liberal Government justly regards him as a patriot. Moreover, it will be remembered that when Abdul Rahman first entered Afghanistan, he sent word to the British officers to the effect that if the Government would not voluntarily appoint him Amir, he would seize the throne by force. When the Government appointed such an impertinent man as Amir, why should not Aiyub Khan be recognised as Amir in the event of his success?

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 31st May says that so long as a king is able to maintain his prestige, everything goes on very well.

Turkey.  
But as soon as his prestige is diminished, his neighbours and even his own subjects begin to find fault with him in a variety of ways. Since the Porte has suffered a defeat at the hands of Russia new difficulties have been cropping up in Turkey every day, and even its own subjects are crying for independence. It is difficult to realize how long the European Powers will continue to interfere in the domestic quarrels of Turkey, because by the time they settle one quarrel two new quarrels arise. To our thinking the sympathy exhibited by them towards her rebellious tributary states and subjects only tends to make her position more difficult. They should leave all such matters to herself to settle.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Mitr Vilas* of the 30th May publishes the proclamation posted by some Musalman on the gates of Multan, exhorting his co-religionists to stop all dealings with the Hindus, who are styled unbelievers in the proclamation and who are said to be as unholy as dogs and pigs, and remarks that the author of such a mischievous proclamation, which is calculated to excite

a quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans, should be blown from the gun.

A correspondent of the *Bhārat Bandhu* of the 27th May, writing from Brindaban, states that he lately had occasion to go to Dig, and visited Gobardhan, Radhakund, and other places on the way. The people of these places complained to him that the Kanjars, a vagabond race of people, who seemingly earn a livelihood by making mats and other things of reed, cupping, &c., are notorious thieves and robbers. At Gobardhan they live in the forests situated around the hill and frequently rob the pilgrims. All of them should be compelled to live at one place, and a special police force should be employed to keep watch on them. If they still continue to commit thefts and robberies, they should be transported to the Mauritius.

Circulation,  
147 copies.

The alleged misconduct of the peshkar and the kanungo of Rayah, Muttra, towards a shop-keeper in connection with the collection of the license-tax.

A correspondent of the *Nairang-i-Mazamin* of the 31st May, writing from Rayah, a village in tahsil Mahaban, zila Muttra, complains of the alleged ill-treatment of one Hira Lal, a sweetmeat-seller, by Mir Intram Ali, peshkar, and Debi Das, kanungo, in connection with the realization of the license-tax. Hira Lal is a poor sweetmeat-seller in Rayah. He was assessed to license-tax at Rs. 10. All persons were ordered to pay the tax by the 1st June. On the 13th May, at about 8 A. M., the kanungo sent for Hira Lal to the Government school and asked him to pay the tax. He replied that he was a poor man and should have been exempted from the payment of the tax, but that he would, however, endeavour to pay the amount in two or three days. He was detained at the school till 2 P. M. The peshkar and the kanungo again sent for him the next day at 2 P. M. He replied that he had not yet been able to collect the amount, and that if they were in a hurry, they might realize the amount by the sale of his chattels. On this they became very angry with him, and he was subjected to great ill-treatment, by their order, by two men.

Circulation,  
193 copies.

He was first severely beaten. He was then made *quite* naked and paraded in all the streets of the village in that state. During the time the men paraded him in the village they pulled his ears and repeatedly loudly declared that any person who did not pay the tax would be treated in the same way. They then took him to his wife in that state and threatened her that if she did not pay the tax in his behalf she would be paraded in the village like him. He was then again taken back to the peshkar and kanungo and detained by them till 12 P. M.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 28th May publishes an article communicated by Rae Jawahir Singh of Lucknow. The young native chiefs. The writer states that the Government annexed Oudh simply in consequence of the tyranny and oppression of the ex-king. The writer then refers to the alleged ill-treatment of his two Hindu servants by the Nawab of Bahawalpur (see extract from the *Koh-i-Núr* at page 231 of the *Selections* from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 26th April, 1881), and hopes that, if the complaint is true, the Government will annex that state or inflict some other punishment upon the Nawab as it pleases. The writer then condemns the practice of bestowing at once full powers on young native chiefs as soon as they are 18 years old. A boy of 18 years of age has no experience whatever. The writer then proposes the following scheme for the consideration of Government :—

*First*, when a state is restored by Government to a young native chief on his attaining majority, the same arrangements which were made by Government for its administration should continue in force. He should be at first empowered only to collect the revenue.

*Secondly*, on the restoration of the state the ex-superintendent should be appointed prime minister for three years, who should teach the chief the principles of administration during that period and see what sentiments and feelings he

has towards the people and the paramount power, whether he approves of the principles of British rule, &c.

*Thirdly*, when his conduct has been watched in this way for two or three years and the Government is satisfied with it, the powers of third class Magistrate should be conferred on him, one year after that those of second class Magistrate, and after another year those of first class Magistrate.

*Fourthly*, if he is just and able, he should be entrusted with full powers at 27 years of age; otherwise his powers should not be increased.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore) of the 28th May states that on

Circulation,  
490 copies.

The case of the European soldier who lately shot a native at Lahore.

the 21st May a European soldier named James Ross, belonging to the regiment posted at Mian Mir, shot a dog near a village called Bhalrawan. The owner of the dog, one Chirag, was much agrieved, cried and remonstrated with the soldier. On this the soldier also shot the owner. Mr. Justice Plowden heard the case and acquitted the accused. The accused pleaded that he fired the gun in self-defence with the object of only slightly wounding the deceased. The accused also stated in court that he offered the deceased Rs. 3 as damages for his dog. The life of a dog is worth Rs. 3, but that of a man is worth nothing. That a dark-complexioned man of the subject race has been killed by a man of the governing race is a matter of no consequence. A subject race really deserves such treatment. Had the accused been a native and the deceased a European, the same jury and the same Mr. Justice Plowden would not have been content even with transporting the accused for life, but would have sentenced him to death.

The English supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of

The late Entrance examination of the Panjab University.

the 31st May makes the following remarks in regard to the case of the two lads who were charged with

obtaining some of the questions set at the last Entrance examination of the Panjab University by unfair means :—

“Some of the questions in the papers for the last Entrance examination of the Panjab University College, which were printed at the Lahore Central Jail, under the strict supervision of its Superintendent, appeared to have transpired, and the candidates who were suspected of having obtained these questions were lately prosecuted by the police (not by the Registrar of the Panjab University College, as stated in a late issue of the *Civil and Military Gazette*) in the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, but they have been discharged, as it was not proved that they had obtained any of the actual examination-papers. No proof, so far as we are aware, has yet been found that any of the papers have really been stolen; yet, as a precautionary measure, an additional set of questions were given, and there was an oral examination covering the ground of the written examination in the subject in which it was suspected that some questions might have transpired. There is no doubt, therefore, that the result of the double test will represent the genuine qualification of the candidates, and the object of the examination will not be, as it might otherwise have been, frustrated.

“We have, however, no words sufficient to express our astonishment at the police so utterly missing the object of the enquiry as to prosecute the two lads, against the remonstrances of the Registrar, instead of eliciting from them *whence* they obtained their information, and thus render a service to the State as well as to the University College, by tracing the persons who, in various previous public examinations, such as that of the Assistant Commissioners, had made a trade of the question-papers. In this enquiry both the Government and the public are interested, and its further prosecution should be entrusted to the Government Advocate and not to the police, which did not even have

the sense to be represented by an officer knowing English, but allowed the prosecution, which it had taken into its own hands, to be *conducted by a Court Inspector* unacquainted with English, against an English-speaking counsel, making most of the defence and cross-examination in a language of which the prosecutor did not understand a word. This is not the way to trace crime home, and the police should either leave matters alone when its detective and legal capacities are obviously deficient, or else provide itself with competent counsel. As for the Court, we are aghast at the obtuseness of the Judge, Mr. A. C. Marshall, in not eliciting *whence* the lads obtained their knowledge—if not the actual copies of the questions set—a distinction with scarcely a difference, as such copies are generally dictated or can be easily multiplied by hand. Instead, too, of postponing the case in order to obtain the deposition of the principal witness for the prosecution—the Registrar—by interrogatories from Simla, he forbore from summoning him, we believe, on the ground of his ill-health. Further, he allowed the defence to be conducted in English, instead of Urdu, which the prosecution alone understood. This is not, in our humble opinion, the way to help the cause of justice in a delicate enquiry, and we call on the Government to sift the whole matter to the bottom, and not again to entrust its examination to a highly-paid printing establishment without making sweeping changes in it. As for the late University Entrance examination, even if every single question had transpired, the precautions that were taken and the new sets that were issued on the mornings of the various examinations render its results beyond all doubt. Those candidates that passed the recent examination may congratulate themselves on having passed by the severest matriculation test ever imposed by *any* University, but the ends of justice are not answered by merely securing the results of the University examinations. Those who trade in question-papers—conjectured or real—should be punished, and the whole public is interested in their

punishment. The enquiry is by no means as yet ended, and we hope that the police will show more sense than they have hitherto displayed by not lording it over a few deluded wretches, but by showing that they are worth their salt by bringing the guilt home to those who have fattened on the proceeds of their criminal trade."

Circulation,  
715 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 2nd June publishes a communicated article, in which the writer urges that Government should encourage the marriage of Hindu widows. The introduction of the custom of widow-marriage among the Hindus will greatly improve the condition of widows and put a stop to a great deal of crime.

Widow-marriage.

#### RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
517 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 2nd June, referring to the late railway accident which happened near Amritsar, remarks that if the accident is not under-rated because only the native passengers suffered from it, it will undoubtedly be considered a very severe one. Four men were killed and 20 wounded. The axle of a carriage broke after the train had gone only 36 miles. The man who examined the carriages in the train is responsible for the accident, and should be severely punished for his carelessness. The Railway Company ought to pay damages to the wounded passengers and to the heirs of those who were killed.

The late railway accident on the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 31st May refers to the same accident and expresses deep regret that accidents are so frequent on the Panjab Railway, which cause the deaths of many men every year. True, accidents cannot be stopped altogether, but nothing can justify their occurring so frequently. The derailment of carriages is generally due to two causes :—

The Panjab railways.

*First*, the rim of the wheels of carriages has been so constructed that only a small part of it touches the rail. It is said that this is done in order that the rim and the rail may be worn out as little as possible. If this is true, it is a matter of deep regret that for the sake of such a small saving the Railway Company should endanger the lives of the passengers.

*Secondly*, the railroad is uneven.

Both these defects should be remedied as soon as possible. The fact of the matter is that the Panjab railroads have been constructed with undue haste.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 28th May complains that there

Circulation,  
225 copies.

Brokers at Agra.

are many *dalals* or brokers of the Khatri caste at Agra who practise great illegal extortion. When any person goes to a shop to buy anything, a broker accompanies him and tells the shopkeeper in cypher at what rate he will have to pay brokerage on any purchases made by the customer. These brokers sometimes charge the shopkeepers brokerage at 25 or 30 per cent. The brokerage ultimately falls on the purchasers, because the shopkeepers raise the price of their articles so as to cover the brokerage. The Municipal Committee should fix the rate of brokerage and also keep a register of all brokers. No person should be allowed to practise as broker without registering his name at the municipal office.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), in its issues of the 13th,

Circulation  
160 copies.

Some Government Hindu officer and the *Jam-i-Jamshed*.

the 20th, and the 27th May, publishes an Urdu poem. It is to be continued in future issues. It is written in

Billingsgate, and some high Government native officer and his son, with whom the editor is on bad terms, have been grossly ridiculed and abused in it. The officer appears to be a Hindu, a native of Moradabad, and a Companion of the

Star of India. His wife falls in love with a sweeper named Gulab and gives birth to a son by the sweeper. The son has received a good English education and has adopted English customs and manners. He does not like his wife, who is a very beautiful woman, and is in love with an ugly female sweeper.

The same paper complains that one Aziz Ahmad Khan, who was manager of his press for some time, and was lately dismissed for having misappropriated some money, has, at the instigation of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan, the Subordinate Judge, instituted two false suits for Rs. 60 each in his court.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* and the Subordinate Judge of Moradabad.

# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

( 325 )

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjāb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	May 27th & 30th	1881. May 30th & 1st June respectively.	660 copies.
2	<i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali,	28th	June 1st	225
3	<i>Ahsan-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan ...	26th	May 30th	115
4	<i>Asna-i-Sikandari</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	June 1st	June 3rd	...
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad ...	May 28th	May 31st	140
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram ...	28th & 1st June.	May 30th & 3rd June respectively.	1,700
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg ...	June 1st	June 4th	80
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Oudhesh</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Prasad ...	"	3rd	...
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamounsi,</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand ...	"	4th	125
10	<i>Akmal-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din ...	May 31st	3rd	80
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	28th & 31st May	May 30th & 3rd June respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almora Akhbar</i> ...	Almora ...	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	June 1st	June 4th	51 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian	"	3rd	20
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Mir Nisar Ali	May 31st	4th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

## List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1881.	1881.	
15 Anwar-al-Akhdar ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Tegh Bahadur	May 30th	June 2nd	125 copies.
16 Arya Patrika ...	Mirzapur,	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton	June 1st	"	1,150 "
17 Ashraf-al-Akhdar ...	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	"	3rd	100 "
18 Betar Samachar ...	Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	May 30th	"	250 "
19 Bhawat Bandhu ...	Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 27th	May 29th	147 "
20 Dababa-i-Qaisari...	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 28th	June 2nd	225 "
21 Dababa-i-Nikandri,	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 30th	1st	410 "
22 Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husein Ali	" 29th	May 31st	225 "
23 Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	" 22nd & 29th	May 29th & 4th	...
24 Hayat Jawidani	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Jhabbe Lal	" 30th	June 2nd	80 "
25 Hindi Prodip	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishn Bhat	" 1st	May 29th	225 "
26 Jotpar Gazette	Jaipur	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 28th & 1st	May 30th & 3rd	188 "
27 Jan Jamshed	Moradabad,	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	" 27th	June 1st	160 "
28 Karmamukh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 30th	"	250 "
29 Kankab-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rev. T. Craven	June 3rd	" 4th	320 "
30 Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	May 23rd	May 30th	350 "
31 Khair Khud-i-Oudh,	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	" 30th	June 1st	90 "
32 Khair Khud-i-Fan- jeh.	Gujran- wala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brj Lal	" 27th	"	600 "

33	Koh-i-Nār	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	May	28th & 1st May June.	31st & 4th June res- pectively.	490 copies (in- cluding 86 copies taken by Govt.)
34	Lama-i-Nār	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Abdulla Khan	May	18th	29th	50 copies.
35	Lam-i-Mahfāz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mihdi H u s a i n Khan.	"	20th & 27th	30th	80 "
36	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Salyid Jamil-al- din.	"	24th	29th	365 "
37	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobarhan Das	"	30th	June 2nd	100 "
38	Mashir-i-Qasir	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	"	31st	"	200 "
39	Mishir-i-Darakhshan,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	May	24th & 1st June.	"	150 "
40	Mishir-i-Zarafat	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Puran Chand	"	27th	" 1st	100 "
41	Mitra Vild	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Kam	"	30th	" 2nd	250 "
42	Munba-al-Akhdn	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	"	31st	" 3rd	20 "
43	Nagur-i-A'iam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjid Ali	"	30th	" 4th	120 "
44	Naurang Mazdahn	Muttra	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Meva Kam	"	31st	" 2nd	193 "
45	Najmal Akhdar	Etawah	Ditto	Weekly	Mahammad Hayat,	June	1st	" 1st	200 "
46	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamuna Das	May	30th	" 2nd	325 "
47	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	"	21st	" 4th	106 "
48	Nur Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	June	2nd	" 1st	700 "
49	Nur-al-Abedr	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal.	"	1st	"	129 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
50	Nar-al-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Mahammad Yaqub,	May	28th & 4th May June.	29th & 4th June respec- tively.	337 copies.
51	Nusrat-al-Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	"	24th & 1st June 2nd	"	80 "
52	Oudh Akhdar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	"	30th to 4th June	30th to 4th June res- pectively.	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)

*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
53 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	Lucknow, ...	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjad Husain ...	May 31st	June 4th	400 copies.
54 <i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim,	" 28th & 1st June.	May 31st & 4th June respectively.	300 "
55 <i>Panjab Punch</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din ...	31st	June 2nd	150 "
56 <i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh ...	30th	" "	300 "
57 <i>Pramod Sindhu</i>	Amraoti ...	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Govind Saktar.	" "	" 3rd	129 "
58 <i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal ...	28th	May 31st	50 "
59 <i>Qaisar-al-Akhbar</i>	Allahabad, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif ...	29th	" "	125 "
60 <i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah ...	31st & 2nd June.	June 1st & 3rd respectively.	517 "
61 <i>Rohilkhand Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup ...	21st	3rd	110 "
62 <i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali ...	28th	" 2nd	200 "
63 <i>Sadiq-al-Akhbar</i>	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds ...	26th & 2nd June.	May 29th & 4th June respectively.	455 "
64 <i>Safr-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Rajab Ali	28th	June 1st	200 "
65 <i>Ditto</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	31st	" 2nd	150 "
66 <i>Satd-al-Akhbar</i>	Budaun ...	Ditto	Weekly	Afsal Ali	24th	May 29th	75 "
67 <i>Sejjan Kirti Sudhar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	30th	June 3rd	225 "
68 <i>Shela-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haidar Ali	31st	" 2nd	325 "
69 <i>Sarya Khat</i>	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	25th	May 31st	...

70	Tahzib-ul-Akhlag	... Aligarh ...	Urdu	Monthly	... Golab Rai	... For the month of June 4th	...	94	...
71	Tahzib-ul-Asar	... Sitapur ...	Ditto	Ditto	... Manni Lal	... June 1st	...	300	...
72	Tasfiya-i-Hind	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	... Wilayat Ali	May 27th	...	...	...
73	Urdu Akhbar	... Akola ...	Marathi-Eng-lish	Ditto	... Dhondo Balkrishna	" 21st & 28th June	1st & 2nd respectively.	325	...
74	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly	... Divan Chand	" 28th	1st	900	...
75	Vrist Dhar	... Dhar ...	Marathi	Weekly	... Hari Bhaskar	" 30th	3rd	153	...

ALLAHABAD:

The 9th June, 1881.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Uppen India.

PRINTED AT THE E. W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

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